# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,812. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. | 52 0 |
| including postage | ,, | 72 0 |
| For half a year in advance, delivered in Town | ,, | 28 0 |
| including postage | ,, | 38 0 |
| For three months in advance, delivered in Town | ,, | 16 0 |
| including postage | ,, | 21 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | ,, | 6 0 |
| including postage | ,, | 7 12 |
| Single Copy for Cash | ,, | 0 4 |
| Back Numbers | ,, | 0 8 |

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers (now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | Rs. | 4 0 |
| Repetition | ,, | 2 0 |
| Every insertion, each line | ,, | 0 6 |
| Second insertion | ,, | 0 4 |
| Third and succeeding insertions | ,, | 0 2 |
| Domestic Occurrences (each) | ,, | 1 0 |

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PURVIS—June 8th, at Bombay, the wife of Conductor Purvis, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

VON GEYER—June 8th, at Mazagon, Mary, the beloved wife of Samuel A. Von Geyer, Esq., aged 42 years, 5 months and 8 days, leaving behind her husband and four children to bemoan her irreparable loss.

STURT.—May 29th, at Mhow, of cholera, Lieutenant Evelyn Gawlor Sturt, General List, and attached to H. M.'s 6th Regiment N. I., aged 23 years.

## SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 555 Tons Register, Captain TEASDALE. For Freight apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LONDON

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HERBERT, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship CARNATIC, (1,776 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain G. A. GRANGER, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th June, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

ROBERT BUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th June, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday the 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

*(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)*

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,940 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIM.TED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY,"

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 6 P.M., on SATURDAY, 11th June 1864.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on 13th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The COMORIN, Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follow. :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
*Weather permitting.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friday 10th | ,, | JOHNSTON CASTLE ... at 6 P. M. |

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friday 10th | ,, | MARIA ... at 3 P. M. |
| Tuesday 14th | ,, | JOHNSTON CASTLE ... at 6 P. M. |

The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 10th and Surat on the 14th instant, will be the last Steamer for the Season.

For rates of Freight and apply to the under-signed.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 4th June 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

*(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)*



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct from Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board on each Steamer. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 9 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers lying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7,3 per head; *second-class* £8 5,3 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

C. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET OR-NAMENTS, consisting of Neckpieces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

*Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.*

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

## NOTICES.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain AYFLECK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Sparkler*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sparkler*.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per French Barque *Aurore*, Captain MAILLARD, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain MAILLARD will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship.

RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA,
Agent for Barque *Aurore*.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP "HANNIBAL" FROM LIVERPOOL.—With reference to previous Advertisement, the Customs Authorities not having granted us permission to land the unclaimed Cargo by this vessel at the Elphinstone Bunder, we have been compelled to land it at the risk and cost of the concerned, on the Town Bunder; with instructions that the same be retained until our claims for Boat-hire, Landing, Watching, &c. have been paid.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Hannibal*.

Bombay, 31st May 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all dues incurred.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie*.

4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees per *Campbell*, from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, failing the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Campbell*.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Duleep Singh*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL, & Co., Agents Ship *Duleep Singh*.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Caribbean*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for the *Caribbean*.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *French Empire*, from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CLARK will not be responsible for the condition of any Cargo damaged by *rain* or otherwise.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the *French Empire*.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Astronomer*, Captain THOMAS, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain THOMAS will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by rain or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROPER, PRICE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India*.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Reading Rooms.

R. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड.

ध्यो पऱीनऱ्य आप वेल्य शीपिंग कम्पनी
(लीमीटेऽ.)

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Romania*, Captain CRUICKSHANK, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain CRUICKSHANK will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th June 1864, in Grant Road Theatre, will be performed the much admired Drama, in two Acts, entitled the "Charcoal Burner," or the "Dropping Well of Knaresborough," after which a Song and Dance, the whole to conclude with a laughable Farce entitled the "Trials of Tomkins."

Tickets to be had at the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Gallery... ... ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit..... ... ,, 1

Doors open at 8 P. M. Performance to commence at 8.30 P. M., precisely.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

बंबे वांडेड वेरहाउज़ कंपनी लिमीटेड.

બોમ્બે બોંડેડ વેરહાઉઝ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 300 per SHARE.—The shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEX. C. Brice & Co. the 3rd Call of Rs. 300 per Share, on or before FRIDAY the 10th June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £3,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).
Capital called up £425,090.
Head Office, No. 5 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
*General Manager.*—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
*Brokers.*—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
*Solicitors.*—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

*Temporary Offices.*—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation will shortly be prepared to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on London, and on other places, in India, China and the East where Branches and Agencies are in course of being established: also to purchase or collect Bills of Exchange on the same places.

INTEREST.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ..... 5 ,, ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ..... 7 ,, ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

The Corporation grants Loans on Government and other approved Convertible Securities, and discounts Bills and Hoondies on Current terms.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th June 1864.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M., on Thursday, the 9th instant, for the construction by contract of

Twenty Night Soil Carts, and Twenty Scavenging Carts, as per pattern, to be seen in the Surveyor's Office.

ALSO,

For the daily supply by contract of 2 Candies and 5 Phurras of Gram and 5,250 Bundles of Hay, at such time and place as may be appointed.

A deposit of two per cent. will be required to accompany each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Commissions do not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row, 3rd June 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon of the 10th instant for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party consisting of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

8 Invalids
21 Men in health.
2 Women.
8 Children.

Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provision, and Water.

The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Office of the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, 6th June 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat and Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in all tropical climates; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with tender skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine has the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Universal Life Assurance Society is about to purchase Bombay Policy, No. 1058 for Rupees 4,000 assured on the life of Mr. C. E. Ball, Civil Engineer, G. I. P. Railway. Any person or persons who may have a Lien on the said Policy are requested to give Notice in writing or by appearing personally in the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, after which date no claim will be admitted against the above Policy.

LECKIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Branch U. L. Assurance Society.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—MESSRS. GORDON, STEUART & Co. having been appointed by the Home Board the Successors of Messrs. BRANDON & Co., as the Agents and Secretaries of the above Society, it is requested that in future all communications connected with the business of the office be addressed to them and all Premia paid to them.

(Signed) Claud H. Brown.
,, J. N. Bullen.
,, C. S. Hogg. } DIRECTORS.
,, Cecil Stephenson.
,, A. Walker.

Calcutta, 16th April 1864.

With reference to the above Notice, we beg to intimate, that we are prepared to receive proposals for Assurance, Premia falling due, and to transact all business connected with this Society.

GORDON, STEUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries Universal Life Assurance Society.
6, Church Lane, Calcutta, 16th April 1864.

PROSPECTUS.—AHMEDNUGGUR RACES FOR 1864.

STEWARDS.

General HEYLAND, C. B.
A. ST. J. RICHARDSON, Esq., C. S.
Lieut. Colonel TOPPIN, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
W. D'OYLY, Esq., C. S.
Lieut.-Colonel MONTGOMERY, 14th Regt.
Captain GIBBARD, R. H. A.
Captain A. SHEWELL, Staff, Clerk of the Course.

FIRST DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Nuggur Derby. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 50 for Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. 1 st. in excess of the Byculla standard. One and a half-mile. To close and name 1st July. Horses allowed to enter on double entrance up to 1st August.

2ND RACE.—Give and Take. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. 14 hands to carry 10 st., and for every inch above and below 7 lbs. to be added or deducted. Round the Course.

3RD RACE.—For all Tattoos 13 and under. Rs. 40 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Heats half-mile. Catch weights.

SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Nuggur Cup of Rs. 300, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 100 each. For all horses. One and three-quarter mile. Weight for age. 1 st. in excess of the Byculla standard. Winners to carry extra—

For one Race ..... lbs. } Maidens
For two Races ..... 7 lbs. } allowed
For three Races ..... 10 lbs. } 3 lbs.

To close and name 1st July. Horses allowed to enter on double entrance up to 1st August.

2ND RACE.—The Welter Stakes, for all Horses the property of Officers of the Nuggur Brigade. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30. Gentlemen riders. 13 st. 7 lbs. Three-quarter mile.

3RD RACE.—The Galloway Plate; value Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. One mile. 14 hands to carry 10 st., for every inch below 7 lbs. to be deducted.

4TH RACE.—The Little Hack Stakes for Tattoos 13-2 and under. Rs. 50 from the Fund. Rs. 15 Entrance. One and quarter mile. Catch weights over 9 stone.

THIRD DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Whim Stakes for all Arabs. Rs. 40 each. Rs. 150 from the Fund. 1 st. in excess of Byculla standard. One and half-mile.

2ND RACE.—The Hack Stakes. Entrance Rs. 15: Rs. 75 added. Three-quarter mile; 10 st. 7 lbs. Gentlemen riders. Winner to be sold for Rs. 200.

3RD RACE.—The Charger Stakes for all Horses *bona fide* the property of mounted Officers P. D. A. and that have been regularly ridden as such for one month previously. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 35. Gentlemen riders. 11 st. Winner of any race previous to starting 7 lbs. extra. One mile.

4TH RACE.—The Ladies' Plate; value Rs. 250, added to a Sweepstake of Rs. 50 each; for all horses the property of Officers, Civil and Military, *bona fide* residents in the Poona Division of the Army. 9 st. 7 lbs. Two miles. Gentlemen riders.

FOURTH DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Forced Handicap for all winners; (Hacks and Ponies excepted), optional to losers. Rs. 60 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 30. Gentlemen and half. Two Sweepstakes of Rs. 300 each H. F. For all Horses. 9 st. No penalty on professionals. One and three-quarter mile. Nominations to be on the 1st July, and name 1st August.

2ND RACE.—Selling Stakes. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 25. Three-quarter mile. Weight according to declared value, (for which the winner may be claimed). Sold in the Course 1 st. For every Rs. 100 below that value 7lbs. to be deducted.

4TH RACE.—The Beaten Handicap, for all Horses that have started and not won during the meeting. Rs. 60 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. One mile.

FIFTH DAY.

NUGGER STEEPLE CHASES.

NUGGUR HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.—Of 3 Gold Mohurs each; half forfeit, if declared by six o'clock on the evening before the Race, with Rs. 500 added; second horse to save his stake. Weight 11 st. 7 lbs. Cups, Colonial and English horses to carry 2 stones extra. The winner of any Steeple Chase, Hurdle Race, or Flat Race previous to starting, value Rs. 300, to carry 7 lbs. extra. Horses that have run three times and never won, allowed 4 lbs. Maiden riders allowed 3 lbs. Three Horses the property of different owners to start or the added money will be withheld. About three miles over a fair hunting country. Open to the whole of India. Two Cups named to the Secretary of the Nuggur Races by seven o'clock on the evening of the first day's racing.

SECOND STEEPLE CHASE.—Of one Gold Mohur each; with Rs. 120 added: for all Ponies 13 hands 2 inches and under over one and half-mile of the Steeple Chase Course. Catch weights over 7 lbs. Three Ponies the property of different owners to start or the added money will not be given. To close and name to the Secretary of the Nuggur Races by seven o'clock on the evening of the fourth day's racing.

RULES OF THE NUGGUR COURSE.

1. Stewards will be guided by the rules of the "Western India Turf Club" as far as possible with the exceptions named; the decisions, however, on all points will be final with no appeal therein: they have power to postpone the Races on account the weather (before or at any time during the day of the Race) to each succeeding appointed Race day.

2. No horse shall start (except for "Hack" or "Pony Races") unless his owner has subscribed Rs. 30 to the Fund: in confederacies each must pay that sum.

3. Two horses (from different stables) to start for each Race, or public money will not be given.

4. Unless otherwise specified in the terms of the race, the nominations to be sent to the Secretary before noon on the day previous.

5. If any race does not fill, the Stewards will make such arrangements as appear to them most conducive to sport.

6. For the Charger Stakes owners of Chargers must produce Certificates that their horses have been ridden regularly as such.

7. The winner of each race pays 5 per cent. of the *public money* to defray expenses.

8. The winner of each Lottery pays a fixed sum of rupees 5 to the Fund.

9. Professional riders to carry 5 lbs. extra. Gentlemen riders who have never won a race in which they have ridden for public money, to be allowed 3 lbs.

10 Every horse trained on the Course shall pay a fee of Rs. 5 towards defraying expenses.

11. Weather permitting the Races will commence on the 1st Tuesday in August.

The length of the Nuggur Course is 220 yards short of one mile and half.

☞ All Communications to be addressed to the "SECRETARY OF THE RACES" 3rd Dragoon Guards, Ahmednuggur.

G. B. RAWLINSON, Capt., Secretary.

## NOTICES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOKKEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a large LIFE-BOAT. Enquire either on board the ship *Diamond*, or No. 27, Apollo Street.

WANTED, by an European Firm, a BOOKKEEPER, of energy and experience. A liberal salary will be given to a thoroughly competent person. Apply, stating terms and handing copies of testimonials, to "W.," care Publisher *Times of India*.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. HENRY FORMAN will cease to sign the name of our Firm from and after the 6th instant.

LECKIE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer and Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row Fort.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

23rd May 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that under Section XXXVIII. of Act X. of 1863, a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, will be held, within the Bank Premises, on THURSDAY, the 16th June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors for the current year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.

26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે બોંડેડ વેરહાઉઝ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे बॉडेड वेरहाउज़ कंपनी लिमीटेड.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 16th of June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 16th to the 29th June, both inclusive. During which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th June 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives a larger out-turn and produces more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

FRANCIS PLATT, Jun., and DAVID PLATT.

May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in, at the Office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July 1864, Rs. one hundred per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after their date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rupees 150 per Share is payable on all Shares in the above Company; on or before the 15th day of June next to the undersigned, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 27th May 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇંડીનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

युनाइटेड मरकनटाइल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇંડીનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटाइल कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—A Special General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on MONDAY the 13th June, at 3 P. M., to consider the propriety of altering the Memorandum of Association, which, as it now stands, prevents Directors from engaging in Discount or other Banking operations.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held within the Bank's Office on MONDAY, the 20th instant, when the following Resolutions which were agreed to at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, will be submitted for confirmation:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24, 00 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next, of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.

AT a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, held at their offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

*Present.*

Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq., in the Chair.,
H. Forman, Esq.,
W. Cooper, Esq.,
W. T. Hill, Esq.,
Premchund Roychund, Esq.,
F. L. Pereira, Esq.,
John Firth, Esq.,
Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.,
Ghellabhoy Puddumsee, Esq.,
Hormusjee Bomanjee, Esq.,
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.,
Jehangheer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Nusserwanjee Adamjee, Esq.,
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.,
W. Johnston, Esq.,
Ardaseer Merwanjee, Esq.,
Eduljee Cursetjee, Esq.,
Nanabhoy Hurridass, Esq.,
Eduljee Cursetjee, Esq.,
Abdoola Esmael, Esq.,
Jumnadass Savucholaw, Esq.,
C. Beyts, Esq.,
Dwarkadass Sengjee, Esq., and several others.

The Manager having read the Notice published in the Newspapers calling the Meeting

It was proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., and seconded by W. T. Hill, Esq., and carried unanimously—

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Western Empire*.—WOODNORTH, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Woodnorth will not hold himself responsible for the condition of any Package after having once left the Dock.
WRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners *Western Empire*.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant EVELYN GAYLOR STUBT, General List, attached to H. M.'s 6th Regiment N. I., are requested to forward the same within one month from this date, to the undersigned.
A. FAULKNOR, Major, H. M.'s 6th Regt. N.I.,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.
Camp Mhow, 4th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—A Bran-new PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, and with all the modern improvements. Apply to CURSETJEE NES EDULJEE, Dabashes, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.
Bombay, 8th June 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)
બી. બોમબાઈ ટ્રેડીંગ એન્ડ બેન્કીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)
SHARES FORFEITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on WEDNESDAY the 1st instant, the Directors have passed a Resolution, declaring all Shares as forfeited, on which the amount of the Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share has not been paid with Interest from the 25th day of February last, the date on which the Third Call was made payable, and at the same time leaving it at the option of the Treasurers and Managers either to regrant the Shares to the Registered Proprietors of the Calls in arrear, with interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, or to sell them in the market, as they may deem best for the interests of the Association. By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 7th June 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
ઈસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ईस्ट ईंडिया प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)
FIRST CALL OF RS. 250 PER SHARE.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co., the Call of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per Share due 25th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 8th June 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

TRAINS will after MONDAY the 13th instant. Trains will run from Bombay to Poona as under viz:
Bombay Departure 9 A. M., and 2-15 P. M., and 8-45 P. M., via Campoolee and by Palkee from Campoolee to Khandalla.
From Poona to Bombay at 9-30 A. M., and 3 P. M., and at 9-40 P. M., Poona to Khandalla and over the Ghaut by Palkee to Campoolee.
Special Trains will run from Narel Station for Matheran Passengers, on the 13th and 20th instants, for Bombay leaving at 6-30 P. M.
For Fares and further minor alterations enquire at the stations and see Time Bills at stations.
JOHN BROUGHTON,
General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 8th June 1864.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, *Jeddo*, will be closed on TO-MORROW, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 9 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic* will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Sunday, 12th..... 4h. 40m. P. M.
Full Moon, Monday, 20th..... 3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th..... 7h. 6m. P. M.

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn | Even | Evening Gun-fire. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | P. M. |
| Thur. | 9 | St. Anthony. | 5 23 | 6 35 | 2 2 | 2 32 | |
| Fri. | 10 | Daybreak at 3h. 59. | 5 23 | 6 36 | 2 23 | 2 45 | |
| Sat. | 11 | St. Barnabas A. & M. | 5 23 | 6 36 | 3 7 | 3 29 | |
| Sun. | 12 | 2nd Sunday after Trinity. | 5 23 | 6 36 | 3 53 | 4 22 | |
| Mon. | 13 | Twilight ends at 8h. | 5 23 | 6 36 | 4 53 | 5 25 | |
| Tues. | 14 | Jupiter rises 3.56. | 5 23 | 6 37 | 5 56 | 6 26 | |
| Wed. | 15 | Jupiter sets at 3.10. | 5 24 | 6 37 | 6 57 | 7 28 | |

7th June 1864, 9h. 5m. 15.5.
Time—0h. 5m. 15.5.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | May 17 | KURRACHEE | June 4 |
| AGRA | June 2 | LAHORE | May 28 |
| ALLAHABAD | June 2 | LONDON | May 4 |
| AUSTRALIA | Apr. 26 | MAURITIUS | April 6 |
| ALEXANDRIA | May 14 | MADRAS | June 2 |
| BANGALORE | June 2 | MALTA | May 20 |
| CALCUTTA | May 31 | MEERUT | May 31 |
| CAPE | Mar. 31 | OUDH | June 1 |
| CEYLON | May 16 | PUNJAUB | May 14 |
| ROCKETS | May 25 | PENANG | May 7 |
| DELHI | May 24 | RANGOON | Mar. 8 |
| FRANCE | May 4 | SUEZ | May 12 |
| HONGKONG | May 13 | SINGAPORE | May 7 |


# The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1864.


A NATIVE gentleman lately put up an iron seat at one of the favourite "points" of Matheran Hill, and had his name, with the favourite affix "Esquire," painted thereon in raised white letters on a bright green ground. Some passer by, in a fit of idleness, took the trouble to express his disgust at this exhibition of bad taste by cutting off, one by one, the letters of the word "Esquire." The act of defacement was silly enough, and in very bad taste, for whoever used the seat should at least have had the gratitude to respect the name and title of its giver. As a British subject of good position, and a Justice of the Peace under an English Government, the native gentleman in question is, we think, fully entitled to the privilege of being styled Esquire; and the very venial weakness of wishing to parade his name and style might have been pardoned him by Englishmen, who belong to a race which certainly does not number among its national peculiarities the desire to hide its light under a bushel. We have no sympathy with the critics who would deny to Anglicized natives the satisfaction of dubbing themselves Esquires, and who affirm that it is absurd and incongruous to bestow a purely English title on men who are not Englishmen. It is difficult to preserve an unwavering rule in such matters; but the Roman custom of Romanizing the names of all Roman citizens from whatever part of the world they came seems to us to be that which best becomes an imperial nation; ambitious of bringing the whole world under the influence of her arms, her arts, her language, and her laws. The French do their best, after the French fashion, to imitate the Roman practice, by "Mossooing" every one without distinction of race or climate: and Macaulay, the most exact writer of the English language in our times, does much the same thing when he Anglicizes every French title in his history, and even alters the spelling of the French king's name, speaking invariably not of Louis XIV. but of Lewis the Fourteenth. It is, in our view of the matter, most appropriate and becoming that Parsi and Hindu gentlemen, who affect English manners, and in general speak the English language with a fluency and a purity that the majority of the Anglo-Saxons who come to this country can never hope to attain, should receive English titles that will mark their true position in the new society to which they are prond to belong. With the exception of The O'Donoghue (whose style in these days is so eccentric that all but the initiated are accustomed to address him as T. O'Donoghue, Esquire) even Irish chiefs are now content to drop their peculiar titles and to let their names be Anglicized and made intelligible to the ears of civilized men. Why then should we insist that the Hindu, who has become at least as much an Englishman as any gentleman fresh from the wilds of Connaught shall be forced to remain a Baboo or a Shet, when it is to him a source of pleasure and of pride to style himself Esquire?

What seems to us objectionable in this Matheran business is the loathsome illustration it affords of the habit which certain European bearleaders of native gentlemen have adopted, of, first of all, flattering their weaknesses, and then insinuating that any one who rebukes their displays of petty vanity must be a brutal Englishman who wishes to keep up the old distinctions between the conquering and the conquered races in this country. Every educated Englishman condemns the bad taste of some of our own countrymen at home, who give their charity for purposes of ostentation, and parade their names and titles and the amount of their benefactions at full length in local museums or on the walls of such churches. The men who do such things are as a rule rich men wanting in culture and refinement, successful tradesmen and others whose desire of fame can find no other outlet. No Englishman of good taste or delicate feeling would advise native gentlemen to imitate such examples, or would fail to see that natives of the highest position in Bombay degrade themselves by advertizing their benevolence on the backs of garden seats in public places. The men who condescend to encourage such misplaced vanity, in order that they may gain the reputation of being able to "plunder the Egyptians" more effectually than any one else can do, are bad friends to the native gentleman who take them as their advisers, and bad citizens.

THE rapid acquisition of wealth has been so long a characteristic craving of Englishmen in this country that any scheme calculated to raise the mental standard of Indo-Europeans has had no chance whatever. Each year has witnessed the birth and death of magazines, and of every description of literary attempts. Many such failures have doubtlessly arisen from the extreme weakness of the little bantlings themselves, and our fellow countrymen cannot be blamed for turning a cold shoulder to the dismal "Punch" and vapid newsless newspapers which some of the cities of India have been called upon to support. To pay five shillings for a parcel of insipid nonsense when the leading serials of England can be obtained here three weeks after their publication for one half that amount, is a folly foreign even to those fortunate members of society who make their fortunes in a fortnight. And now that the residents of Bombay are soon to be provided with a means of washing themselves on the most approved principle we find other philanthropic gentlemen coming forward to cater for their mental improvement, and give them the pleasures and privileges of a Mudie's Library. If

"from the body's purity, the mind
Receives a secret sympathetic aid"

the Bombayites ought soon to be the foremost emblem of that virtue which has been designated akin to godliness. We have already expressed a hope and a conviction that such projects must succeed if they are judiciously managed. Cleanliness in Addison's opinion bore a great analogy with chastity of sentiment and the inspiration of refined feelings and passions. For such a desirable elevation of European character in India there is great scope, and in a few years there will not be enough scandal cropping out in any portion of the East to supply even the fertile brain of Mr. Tom Taylor with racy and piquant ideas for his sensation plots. The establishment of an institution here like Mudie's at home may possibly be attended with many difficulties at first, but none which are insurmountable, and the circulation of a wisely selected class of current literature can only be attended by conspicuous benefit to all such as avail themselves of the boon.

Mudie has been blessed to an extent he can never know. How often through his means have his books beguiled those cheerless dismal days of country life when the traveller may really have found his warmest welcome at an inn, and felt the truth which Charles Kingsley has uttered that books are a message from the dead—from human souls whom we never saw, who lived perhaps thousands of miles away; and yet these, in those little sheets of paper, speak to us, amuse us, terrify us, teach us, comfort us, open their hearts to us, as brothers.

There is now a chance of any man of the ordinary means enjoying an intercourse with superior minds, which has hitherto been withheld, and we wish the scheme all possible success.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XV.

MIDWAY between Sangor and Jubbulpore is the pretty little station of Dhumow, the headquarters of the district, of which Mr. Harris is Deputy Commissioner. The town contains some five or six thousand people and has some very handsome Hindoo temples. On a hill immediately above it is the shrine of a Mahomedan saint which has a very picturesque appearance. There are no manufactures at Dhumow, except such as supply the wants of the immediate neighbourhood; and the town is supported by the residence of a few merchants, a few landholders, and agricultural capitalists. Mr. Chapman has lately bought waste lands in the district, and, as soon as he has cleared it, intends to grow chinchona trees, tea, and cotton, and we are most anxious to see how he will succeed with the former, as the soil, though rich, is not sandy or stony, besides which it remains to be seen whether the chinchona trees will thrive in an exposed low temperature. The natives about Dhumow suffer much from the guinea-worm, which they say is brought into the system by drinking the water of the old tank, which is now very dirty and full of weed. I have no doubt that it is occasioned either by drinking the water of this tank, or wading and bathing in it. In former years officers stationed in these parts suffered much from the worm getting in their legs from wading in similar lakes or swamps when snipe-shooting, and the servants who followed them with their ammunition experienced the same. Here, as in other parts of India, the tanks get spoiled by the water chesnuts, singhara, (*trapa hispirmesa*) which is every where as regularly planted and cultivated in fields under a large surface of water, as wheat or barley is on the plains. It is cultivated by a class of men called Dhumnas, who are fishermen and also palkee-bearers, they keep boats for the planting, weeding, and gathering the singhara. The holdings or tenements of each cultivator are marked out carefully on the surface of the water by long bamboos stuck up in it, and they pay so much the acre for the portion they cultivate. The long straws of the plants reach up to the surface of the waters, upon which float their green leaves; and their pure white flowers expand beautifully among them in the latter part of the afternoon. The nut grows under the water after the flowers decay, and is of a triangular shape, and covered with a tough brown integument adhering strongly to the kernels, which is a white esculent, and of a fine cartilaginous texture. The natives are very fond of these nuts, and they are carried often upon bullocks' backs two or three hundred miles to market. They ripen in the latter end of the rains, or in September, and are in season till the end of November. The rent paid for an ordinary tank by the cultivator is about one hundred rupees a year. I have known two hundred rupees to be paid for a very large one and even three hundred. But the mud increases so rapidly from this cultivation, that it soon destroys all tanks in which it is permitted; and where it is thought desirable to keep up the tank for the sake of the water, it should be carefully prohibited. This is done by stipulating with the renter of the village at the renewal of the lease, that no singharas shall be planted in the tank, otherwise he will never forego the advantage to himself of the rent for the sake of the convenience, and that only prospective, of the village community in general.

Twenty miles from Jubbulpore and Dhumow is the town of Khuttenjee, under the Vindyan range of sandstone hills, which rises almost perpendicular to the height of some eight hundred feet over the town. This range from Kuttenjee skirts the Nerbudda valley to the north, as the Sautpoora range skirts it to the south, and both are of the same sandstone formation capped with basalt, upon which here and there are found surfaces of laterite, or iron clay. The strata of this range have a quiet and almost imperceptible dip to the north, at right angles to its face which overlooks the valley, and this face has everywhere the appearance of a range of gigantic round bastions projecting into what was perhaps a lake, and is now a well-peopled, well-cultivated valley, about twenty miles wide. The river Heerun crosses and re-crosses it diagonally. Near Jubbulpore it flows along for some distance close under the Sautpoora range to the south; and crossing over the valley from Berah Ghat it reaches the Vindyan range to the north, at the point where it receives the Heerun river, forty miles below. In this part of the country are many of those large forest trees called by the natives Kullup or Kulpu baikoha, (the same which in the paradise of India grants what is desired) with a soft silvery bark, and scarcely any leaves. The natives say that the name of their god *Rama* and his consort *Seeta* is to be found written by the hand of God upon all. I had the curiosity to examine a good many in the forest on both sides of the road; and found certainly that the names were written on every one in Sanscrit characters, apparently by some supernatural hand; that is, there was a softness in the impression as if the finger of some supernatural being had traced the characters. One of my *chuprasies* told me, that I might search as much as I liked, but that I should certainly find the name of God upon every tree, for said he, "it is God who writes it!" I tried to argue him out of this notion; but unfortunately could find no tree without these characters—some high up, some lower down in the trunk—some large and others small—but still to be found on every tree. I was almost in despair, when we came to a part of the wood where we found one of these trees down in a hollow, under the road, and another upon the precipice above. I was ready to bet any amount, that no traveller would take the trouble to go up to the tree above, or down to the tree below, merely to write the name of the god upon them, and I at once pledged myself to the attendants, that they would find neither the god's name nor that of his wife. I sent one man up and another down; and they found no letters on the trees; but this did not alter their opinion on the point. "God," said one, "had no doubt put His name on these trees, but they had somehow or other got rubbed out. He would in good time renew them that men's eyes might be blessed with the sight of His holy name, even in the deepest forests, and on the most leafless tree." "Cannot you all see," said I, "that these letters have been written by man? are they not all to be found on the trunk within reach of a man's hand?" "Of course they are," was the reply, "because people would not be able conveniently to distinguish them if God were to write them higher up!" putting me in mind of those lines of Cowper's

"Happy the man who sees a God employed
In all the good and ill that chequer life,
Resolving all events, with their effect,
And manifold results into the will,
And arbitration wise of the Supreme."

The Persian poet Shaik Sadee has a pretty couplet. "Every leaf of the foliage of a green tree is, in the eye of a wise man, a library to teach him the wisdom of his Creator." I may remark that, when an Englishman would write his own name, a Hindoo would write that of his god, his parents, or his benefactor. I also noticed in this part of the country the Majeet or Madder tree; it is largely used in dyeing cloth, it has neither flower or seeds, and the root is the part from which the dye is extracted; the tree appears to be a durable one, and as large as a Peepul tree. There is another sort of Madder, a creeper called Bele, which grows spontaneously on the banks of running streams, under the shade of large trees, and the stems spread along the ground and entwine themselves in the trunks of trees. The roots are dug up by the Gonds any time after the beginning of November till the end of May, and sold to merchants, or bartered for equal weight of salt; the best is that taken up in February, the colour taken from it is a dark brown; cloth thus dyed is to be found in most of the bazaars, but the roots are taken chiefly to Panlie in Rajpootana. I have no doubt as the province becomes colonized that extracting the Madder dye will be one of the chief exports.

Whether owing to the plentiful supply of mangoes and melons, or to the sultry weather I know not, but cholera is raging in the Hoshungabad district, as well as in the neighbouring independent states of Indore and Bhopal. In the small native city of Hoshungabad nine people died last night, and in Indore I hear the mortality has been very large owing to its low position, situated as it is between the two ranges of the Santpoora and Vindyan hills. Hoshungabad is visited yearly with cholera, but this year the visitation is unusually severe. Bhopal is a large Mahomedan town, and the municipal arrangements, now the Begum is away, are not cared for, hence the mortality among the inhabitants of that city.

Captain Pearson, Conservator of Forests, after shooting the tigers, as I advised you of, has had a severe sunstroke with fever, which has compelled him to go up to our sanatarian Mohtoor, but I fear he will have to go home for a change; if so, no doubt Lieutenant Forsyth, now Deputy Commissioner, Mundla, will officiate for him. This gentleman is the author of a work on Gunnery, and was formerly employed in the Forest Department.

The Chief Commissioner rode from Hurda across country to visit the ruins of some Hill Forts in the Baitool district, and thence on to Baitool, a distance of upwards of fifty miles in two days; and rides into Nagpore, fifty miles more; good work this weather, is it not?

FOREST RANGER.

PRIVATE letters from Rewah inform the *Englishman* that, since the removal of Major Osbourne, the district has been in a state of complete disorganisation, and that daring Dacoities have been committed upon waggons of goods, &c., in open daylight. "Complaints have been forwarded to the Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Coles, who resides at Nagoda, but it seems that no redress has been given, or any attempt made to put down the practice. As a great deal of traffic passes through Rewah from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore, British subjects engaged in that trade have certainly a right to claim protection from open plundering."

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph*).

KURRACHEE, 7TH JUNE.
Steamer *Kurrachee* from Persian Gulf anchored.

## BOMBAY.

WE understand that the Pleaders of the Small Cause Court intend to present a congratulatory address to the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Hore upon his elevation to the Bench of the High Court.

MR. T. B. CURTIS, the Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School, will, we hear, shortly be granted a considerable increase to his present salary. This gentleman has rendered very valuable services to the natives of Guzerat by his arduous exertions in the case of education among them.

WE hear that the Rao of Cutch has dispensed with the services of Mr. Motilall Jeevundass, one of his ministers. Mr. Motilall was a distinguished scholar of the Elphinstone College during the regime of the late Board of Education, and acted as the Rao's tutor for several years. It is to be regretted that these native rulers cannot be brought to see the advantage of securing the services of persons who are really well educated.

THE rules for the guidance of business in the Small Cause Court, under the New Act, will shortly be published for general information in the *Government Gazette*. The rules, we understand, are favourable to the practitioners of the bar: and the Barristers it is stated will have precedence over all attorneys and pleaders.

RAOJEE SUBEDAR.—The three puttawallas in the employ of Raojee Dadaram, named Syed Peer Meershah, Rewpa Nunpa, and Rama Dhondoo, who stood charged with having assaulted a woman named Sajee, were yesterday brought up on remand, but His Worship adjourned the case again until Wednesday the 16th instant, the prosecutrix not being present in Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held at Malabar Point on the evening of Tuesday last, the 7th instant, to enquire touching the death of a bricklayer named Toorjbalee Ramdeen, who was killed by the falling in of the flooring of the upper storey of a house in which he was working. The flooring gave way under the weight of a large quantity of chunam which he had stored in an upper room without orders, and when the flooring gave way, the deceased was suffocated in the chunam before assistance could reach him.—VERDICT—Accidental Death.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FEMALE EDUCATION.—We are glad to observe that female education in Bombay is receiving encouragement from the wealthy and influential members of the native community. The Honourable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has, we understand, contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000 to the trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, with the object of creating twenty-three scholarships to be awarded to the most advanced pupils of the schools connected with the Institution in Bombay and at outstations.

RAILWAY TIME.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to intimate that it has been decided by Government that Bombay time shall be kept on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and on the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawal from which point Jubbulpore time will be introduced. The Scinde Railway will keep Kurrachee time. It has been further decided that Railway time shall be kept at all Military Stations which may be adjacent to the lines of Railway. The attention of Officers Commanding Stations is particularly called to this latter injunction.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March.—"Turner" | Diethe. |
| Overture.—"Interal Exhibition" | Amber. |
| Selection (Op).—"Moses in Egypt" | Rossini. |
| Waltz.—"Priedens Palmen" | K. Bela. |
| Ballad and Chorus (Op).—"Bianca" | Balfe |
| Quadrille.—"Highlanders" | Laurent. |
| Galop.—"Burlesque" | Cassidy. |

THE following additional passengers proceed by the P. and O. steam-ship *Jeddo*, Captain Gribble, which leaves for Aden and Suez this morning:—

*For Suez.*—Mr. F. R. Scarlett.

*For Marseilles.*—Captain Luddy; Mr. and Mrs. Vinay; two Misses Phillips; Mr. Hassan Ali.

*For Southampton.*—Captain and Mrs. Deacon; Captain Helme, H. M's 89th Regiment; Mr. J. Mackintosh; Mr. Cottem.

*Second Class, for Southampton.*—Mr. and Mrs. Poole; Mr. Woodcock; Mr Stanley,; Mr. Ord; Mr. Davies; Mr. Gray; Mr. Watt; Mr. Downes; Mrs. White; Mr. Chittendon; and 17 Mechanics of the England to India Telegraph Department.

THE ENGLAND TO INDIA TELEGRAPH.—We understand that Colonel Patrick Stewart, Royal Engineers, the Superintendent of the England to India Telegraph line, who proceeds to Suez by the *Jeddo*, which leaves this morning with the Overland mails, is on his way to Constantinople for the purpose of entering a strong protest against the Turkish authorities at Bagdad, who are the sole cause of the delay in completing the Overland line through the hilly tract of country midway between Bussorah and that city. The Pasha and the Arabs have an old feud to settle between them, and in every encounter that has taken place between these wild tribes and the Pasha's troops, the latter have been invariably worsted. The Arabs are very friendly with the English, but they are undying hatred of the Turks; and as they believe the Telegraph wire to be the property of the Pasha and the Turkish Government they are determined to resist by force all attempts to construct the line within their boundaries. The only way to settle the difficulty, which is assuming very formidable dimensions, and threatens to render the whole line of submarine cable entirely useless, is either to "sack" the Pasha, or recall him to Constantinople—which will probably amount to the same thing. It is to be hoped that Colonel Stewart's representations, when submitted to the Sublime Porte through our Ambassador, will have the effect of speedily removing all difficulties, and giving us daily communication with the mother country.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A very frightful accident occurred to a youth named Charles Algar, a shunting master in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, at the Boree Bunder, yesterday morning, (Wednesday.) The man in it appears, was engaged with others shunting in the main yard, and was endeavouring to get on to the engine which was going faster than usual, but owing to some grease being on the rail he missed his hold and fell beneath the wheels, which took off both his legs, the right one above the ancle and the left one in a slanting direction from the shin to the thigh, smashing the knee in its course. The cuts were almost as clean as though they had been made by a machine. The poor fellow was immediately conveyed to the European General Hospital with his feet still in his shoes. Although suffering acutely he was perfectly sensible and upon being attended by that indefatigable servant of Government, Mr. Waite, the Apothecary, he asked him several questions with the coolest manner, proving that his pain, natural result of so frightful an accident, must at the time have been deadened. The sufferer is an European and a particularly well favoured youth for one of his vocation. We hear that another accident of a somewhat similar nature occurred at Kurjet on the day before. It seems that the man, while getting on to his brake (he was a guard) his foot slipped and he was precipitated with frightful violence to the ground. He is now lying at the Station in a terrible state, but the nature of his injuries we have not been able to ascertain except that his jaw is broken and that he is unfit for removal.

The foregoing as an exempler of the casualties to which railway officials are subject; and are only such as are too often occurring and only too frequently are passed over without being brought to the notice of the public. It is highly desirable that such cases should at least be afforded such consideration as the dangers to which they are exposed and the responsibilities which attach to them entitle them; but this is very far from being the case. There is scarcely an employé not badly paid as that of guards, Firemen and others—indeed it is with the greatest difficulty they manage to live at all in Bombay. Through sickness, caused by exposure and the nature of their duties, the Hospital Fort George has never without a number of the Railway employés. There is now in one ward in the Hospital no less than seven G. I. P. men out of the whole number of twelve patients. If, as is done by railways in other parts, the Company provided their employés with house accommodation on the line, a great part of this evil would be eradicated; but it seems that the study of the comfort of these men is the most distant in the Company's imagination. The pay too, which is given to these guardians of thousands of lives, is such as must fill the long run drive every respectable servant out of their employ. There is scarcely one of these men to be met with who do not curse the fate which has made them the ill-paid, and ill-treated servants of the Railway.

Drs. Thom and Dymock attended almost immediately after the arrival of Algar, when it was found necessary to amputate the right leg below the knee and the left at the thigh. The former operation was performed, but owing to the weakness of the patient the amputation of the left has had to be deferred.

## THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

*Bombay Castle, 6th June* 1864.

From the Chief Secretary to Government in the Political Department No. 1476, dated 14th May 1864—Transferring, with reference to the transfer from the Revenue Department No. 1259,* dated 6th April last, copy of a letter, from the Acting Agent for the Honorable the Governor at Surat, stating that the Nawab of Sachéen has, both personally and by letter, promised to do his utmost to prevent his subjects from aiding the thieves, and to render all the assistance to the Magistrate of Surat in carrying out the provisions of Act IX. of 1863.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the Agent's letter should be forwarded to Mr. Ravenscroft, with reference to his letter No. 18, dated 18th February 1864.

H. E. JACOMB,
Offg. Under Secretary to Government.

* Regarding the prevention of Cotton frauds.

## ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, called by the Premoters, was held at the premises of the Bank in Rampart Row, on Monday the 6th inst.—the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott in the chair.

The chairman read to the meeting the final report of the promoters, which was of a highly satisfactory nature. It stated that the Bank would be formally opened for business on the following day, and that the Promoters, therefore thought it desirable to lay before the shareholders a statement of their proceedings,

At the last Meeting, held on 16th February, when there existed doubts of the Bank obtaining a Charter, it was resolved that, if necessary, the Bank should be carried on under the Limited Liability Act, Fortunately, however, it had not been found requisite to act on this resolution, as through the unwearied exertions of the three original Directors in London, and the great influence which they were enabled to bring to bear upon the matter, a most valuable charter had been secured,

Other difficulties which stood in the way of obtaining the necessary certificate from the Treasury to enable the Bank to commence business, were successfully overcome by Mr. Hannay, one of the Promoters, while in London; as that gentleman was able to show that the whole capital had been subscribed for, and more than half the amount remitted to London in Bank Bills, which we held to be equivalent to cash. By these means the preliminary arrangements in connection with the Charter, which, in general, are very tedious and expensive, were carried through at comparatively little cost, and in an exceedingly short space of time—the Charter having been finally sealed on the 11th of April last, from which date London became the Head Office of the Corporation, and the Directors the responsible authorities.

In October last the Promoters, being fully authorized by the shareholders, agreed that should a Charter be obtained, the London Committee would be remunerated for their trouble, and now name a sum of £3000 as the smallest amount that could be offered for such valuable services.

The Report then stated that as the success of the Bank now seems secure, the Promoters would recommend that it be suggested to the Home Board that they should double the capital of the Bank by the issue of 25,000 new shares of £20 each. "That of these, one share "should be allotted at par to the holder for the time "being of every two original shares. That a certain "number of shares should thereafter be placed at par "at the disposal of the three original Home Directors "or their representatives, who only received 50 shares "each of the original allotment, and that three months' "notice being given by public advertisement, the re"maining shares should thereafter be sold publicly in "Bombay and London (in such proportions as to the "Directors may seem advisable.)"

The Report further explained in regard to the proposed new allotment of shares in England, that it is absolutely necessary to give the Directors there an interest in the Bank to a considerably greater extent than their present allotment of 50 shares each, and to gather a constituency round the Head Quarters of the Bank, so as to give the Bank a due position in London, and provide for the holding of General Meetings there.

In reference to the Bombay Agency of the Bank, the Report is as follows:—

"It will, no doubt, be most gratifying to the Share"holders to learn that for the Management of the "Bombay Agency, the Promoters have secured the ser"vices of Mr. Morrison, a gentleman well and favour"ably known as a most successful Banker, and greatly "respected by all classes of the community."

"As a temporary measure the promoters have secur"ed for the offices of the local Agency the premises "in Rampart Row adjoining the Bank of Bombay, and "they have engaged for the permanent location of the "Bank, a most suitable building, now in course of erec"tion in the Elphinstone Circle."

In conclusion of the Report, the Promoters congratulate the shareholders on the very favourable position in which the Bank commences business—the great bulk of the capital having been invested in Bills of Exchange on England at an average rate of 2-24d. per rupee, while little or no expense had been incurred on this side, —the whole of the funds having been collected and remitted by Mr. Scott, free of all charge.

In answer to a Shareholder the chairman said that the profit which had accrued on the investments made amounted to a trifle over three lacs of rupees.

In was then proposed by Dadabhoy Byramjee Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia Esq.

"That the Promoters Report as now read be adopted "and that the shareholders do hereby approve and "confirm their proceedings, and the suggestions which "they make in the Report now read."

Proposed by Byramjee Hormusjee Cama Esq., seconded by John Connon Esq.,

"That it be suggested to the Home Board that at "such time as may by them be considered best, the "capital of the Bank be doubled by the issue of "25,000 new shares of £20 each. That of these one "share should be allotted at par to the holder for the "time being of every two original shares. That 1,000 shares should be thereafter placed at the disposal of the three original Home Directors, or their representatives, who only received 50 shares each of the original allotment, and that three month's notice being given by public advertisement, the remaining shares should thereafter be sold publicly in Bombay and London (in such proportions as to the Directors may seem advisable.)"

The prisoner then stated that he could not afford to employ counsel, but would conduct his own case.

Mr. Barton stated that the case, which was as follows. Captain Glover, late Commander of the Ship *Helen Masters*, was engaged at Singapore in the capacity of Navigator of the *Favourite*, his duty being to safely convey the ship to Bombay for the sum of 200 dollars, which sum he received in Singapore. On the reason for committing the navigation of the ship to the care of Captain Glover was, that the Captain and Mate (who are Italians) were not considered trustworthy, they having a habit of sleeping upon their watch; in consequence of which they had managed to make the ship's bottom acquainted with something much harder than water, on their passage to Singapore.

On the passage to Bombay the Captain and his Mate showed their appreciation of the estimation in which they had been held at Singapore by subjecting Captain Glover to every indignity, for which and other offences (which will appear) they have been summoned to the Police Court.

In addition to theshameful treatment he received on board, Captain Glover, when he arrived here, was refused permission to remove on shore his clothing and other property belonging to him which he had brought on board. The property consisted of two chests of drawers, containing silver, wearing apparel, &c., one large trunk containing wearing apparel, two boxes containing books, one bag wearing apparel, one sextant, two bundles of charts, one clock, one barometer, &c. &c., the whole of which were worth considerably more than Rs. 500, but he had reduced it to that figure in order to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Court. The defendant had being present, His Honor said it was needless to go further into the case; Captain Glover had only to stop into the box and make affidavit that all the property mentioned in the plaint belonged to him, and that on application to the defendant for their delivery they had been refused. This Captain Glover did, and in *ex parte* verdict was returned for the amount sued for and costs certified.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—In your to-day's impression is a complaint which the recent heavy arrivals of ships have given rise to, of the want of boats, canoes, and cranes. The first might be remedied by building two or three scores of lighters; the latter by removing the cranes on the bunders from their present to a more eligible place: instance the Custom House Bunder. Whenever the crane is at work and one or two boats are lying alongside to be unladen no access is possible into the basin between this bunder and the Grand Arsenal wharf; of all places the crane is erected at the entrance of the basin, and what else can be expected but confusion all day, often a crash, and not unfrequently a sparring match between the crews of rival boats contending for a chance to approach the crane? Were the large crane moved half way between its present position and the Custom House, scores of boats could be quietly sheltered within the basin waiting their turn with perfect order and regularity.

Another suggestion that I would offer is that a double lock should be built across the mouth of this basin, so that, by keeping in a sufficient quantity of water when the tide is out, the cranes and the establishment at the Custom House may be made to reverse the maxim that "time and tide wait for no man." If this suggestion is adopted I venture to anticipate that vessels will be unloaded in much less time than is at present required to accomplish the job, and that commanders of vessels trading with this port will have less cause to complain of the detention of their ships than they have been summoned to the Police Court.

In addition to theshameful treatment he received on board, Captain Glover, when he arrived here, was refused permission to remove on shore his clothing and other property belonging to him which he had brought on board. The property consisted of two chests of drawers, containing silver, wearing apparel, &c., one large trunk containing wearing apparel, two boxes containing books, one bag wearing apparel, one sextant, two bundles of charts, one clock, one barometer, &c. &c., the whole of which were worth considerably more than Rs. 500, but he had reduced it to that figure in order to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Court. The defendant had being present, His Honor said it was needless to go further into the case; Captain Glover had only to stop into the box and make affidavit that all the property mentioned in the plaint belonged to him, and that on application to the defendant for their delivery they had been refused. This Captain Glover did, and in an *ex parte* verdict was returned for the amount sued for and costs certified.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—In your to-day's impression is a complaint which the recent heavy arrivals of ships have given rise to, of the want of boats, canoes, and cranes. The first might be remedied by building two or three scores of lighters; the latter by removing the cranes on the bunders from their present to a more eligible place: instance the Custom House Bunder. Whenever the crane is at work and one or two boats are lying alongside to be unladen no access is possible into the basin between this bunder and the Grand Arsenal wharf; of all places the crane is erected at the entrance of the basin, and what else can be expected but confusion all day, often a crash, and not unfrequently a sparring match between the crews of rival boats contending for a chance to approach the crane? Were the large crane moved half way between its present position and the Custom House, scores of boats could be quietly sheltered within the basin waiting their turn with perfect order and regularity.

Another suggestion that I would offer is that a double lock should be built across the mouth of this basin, so that, by keeping in a sufficient quantity of water when the tide is out, the cranes and the establishment at the Custom House may be made to reverse the maxim that "time and tide wait for no man." If this suggestion is adopted I venture to anticipate that vessels will be unloaded in much less time than is at present required to accomplish the job, and that commanders of vessels trading with this port will have less cause to complain of the detention of their ships than they have been summoned to the Police Court.

SALUS POPULI.

## MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*8th June.*)

USING A FORGED DOCUMENT.—Balajee Babunjee, and Bulwuntrao Ragoonath, two Hindoos, were placed at the bar, charged with having used as genuine a forged document knowing the same to have been forged, with intent to defraud one Suggon Veerchund, who carries on business in partnership with one Danna

accounts with firm money and no excuse for the non-entry of large sums of money in the books of the firm.

4th. James Hunt borrowed of sowkars and other parties large sums of money in the name of the firm and generally at heavy interests—many of these sums were never entered in the books I will enumerate :—

On June 10th 1863 Rs. 20,200.
On June 17th 1863 Rs. 12,000.
On July 1863 James Hunt borrowed Rs. 8,000.
On August 3rd 1863 Rs. 12,011.
On August 7th 1863 Rs. 6,000.
On September 7th 1863 Rs. 18,000.
On November 5th 1863 Rs. 8,200.

None of these sums although borrowed in the name of the firm and received by bonds signed by James Hunt in the name of the firm, and by such bonds made payable by monthly instalments were entered in the firm books, neither were they credited to the firm account in the Oriental Bank, and it is impossible for me to say in many instances what was done with the money.

5th. From time to time between July 1862 and Sept. 1863 James Hunt borrowed various sums of money from a shroff amounting in all to Rs. 31,000 giving the shroffs post dated cheques from the firm on the Oriental Bank for the amounts so borrowed with interest according to the time agreed upon for repayment. All these cheques have been paid by the Oriental Bank, but with one exception the amount of which was Rs. 3,000, none of these sums were credited in the books of the firm. The same system was pursued with another shroff for sums amounting to Rs. 8,709, with no entries in the books.

6th. There were many gross and disgraceful irregularities in the books of the firm. Many sums of money entered in the day book were never posted to the cash book,—one was no less than Rs. 50,000, the last advance from the Nizam. This sum was neither accounted for in cash or Bank book.

On further examining the cash book for 1863 I found that certain monthly balances of cash in hand were not carried forward at all, and as to others that sums less than the real balances were carried to the succeeding months. The cash book was always kept either by James or Jacob Hunt. A bill for £3,113 10s. 10d bought by the firm from the Oriental Bank on February 10th 1863 was never entered in the books nor any account given as to whether the money was expended for the firm or not. Here I will stop, although I have only mentioned some of the irregularities which came to light after Jacob Hunt's death.

All this was from a man professing to be my best friend, visiting in my friends, living in my brother's house, writing letters to me almost daily.

This man who could so deeply injure under the guise of friendship, I ought according to the letter in the *Deccan Herald*, to have met as a friend to have afforded him assistance. I could not do it—I knew James Hunt at last as a man from whom I could expect nothing true or just—I therefore placed my whole case in the hands of Messrs. Acland and Prentis, Solicitors in Bombay. My subsequent conduct with regard to Hunt was entirely regulated by them : it was by their advice in conjunction with that of an eminent counsel in Bombay I seized the books of the firm. I had every right to seize them while my case was under consideration—I was also advised that Hunt should not land without knowing the footing upon which he stood with me. The letter with which Hunt was served on board the steamer was written by my solicitor. I am only sorry now that I did not at once take such proceedings as would have made the whole matter public, for then blame would have fallen on the right head. I never demanded two lakhs of rupees as my share in the firm. My lawyers demand 75,000 rupees which at that time I considered was much under the value of my share, but this I never asked for. I was met by Hunt, and I ultimately agreed to accept Rupees 65,000 rather than have anything more to do with him, although it was considerably under the sum which I might have reasonably expected.

The agreement signed by Hunt to release me from the firm &c. was finally drawn up by my lawyers. But Hunt was not without advice, his solicitors were Messrs. Keir and Ramadeo, under whose advice he was acting from the time of his arrival in Bombay until two months afterwards when the agreement between us was signed, and during a great part of that time the terms of the agreement were being negotiated between his solicitors and mine. The *Herald*'s correspondent says my conduct is open to grave comment. Let it be so. I invite the comment and am perfectly willing to have the whole of my proceedings laid before the public. And further, James Hunt's friends and relations are fully at liberty to inquire into the particulars of my disagreement with my partner as much as they please. I possess ample proof of all, and much more than all, I have herein stated and am ashamed of nothing. I have done in the matter, I was perfectly justified in seeking legal advice, bad as the consequences appear to be I cannot feel that the fault is mine. The same correspondent writes that at the meeting "the sympathy of all the creditors was enlisted on the side of the absent debtor." This as far as I was able to judge was not the case, and if it had been so it could only have been because Mr. Hunt was not known in his true character to those creditors. Let Hunt's sympathizers peruse this letter and then judge as to whether he met with *unmerited for* scarcely at my hands. The same correspondent by some curious method of computation unknown to arithmetical laws makes out that Hunt when he went off with firm property in money and valuable jewels took no more than "his share," now up to the present moment my share can be reckoned at nothing, Mr. Jacob Hunt's at nothing, how then was it possible for James Hunt to select *his share* no more, no less? I should like the correspondent in question to explain to me how he arrived at this result.

I deny having acted hastily in any matter connected with Hunt or the firm. On the contrary so serious was the whole affair that I took no steps without advice. Had my expected money been paid, I should by this time be on my way to Europe. When I found James Hunt had absconded I had no choice but to remain, and now I only desire that the creditors of the firm should, as far as possible, obtain their just rights.

Before I close I this morning saw a letter that I saw by the *Poona Observer*, 2nd instant, that an absurd and false rumour is afloat as to my being a party to James Hunt's disappearance. In answer I assert that I had nothing whatever to do with Hunt's movements, he told me as he did all others that he was proceeding to Secunderabad via Madras. The only certain information which has reached me is that he (Hunt) parted company with certain gentlemen who were also travelling to Madras at Beypoor, and could not proceed further in their company. Perhaps the correspondent of the *Deccan Herald* may have some ground for suggesting that James Hunt is not out of India, if so, his duty is to make public his information as he has.—

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

GUSTAVUS MONNET.

## ON THE VALUE OF THE ZEND AVESTA.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Having seen in the columns of your paper several letters touching the value of the Zend Avesta, and the Parsi religion in general, denouncing the whole as bare nonsense, I think it in the interest of historical truth as well as in that of the Parsi community to briefly review the principal assertions made in them.

The whole correspondence regarding this subject was called forth by the publication and distribution of an English version of Spiegel's so-called German "Translation of the Avesta" through Muncherji Hormusji Cama at Bombay. A reader, unacquainted with the history of the various ancient religions, and principally with the original text of the Zend Avesta, chiefly if he be already prejudiced, cannot help forming a very unfavourable opinion on the value of the Parsi Scripture by the cursory perusal of this version. And, when he does not doubt the correctness of the translation and interpretation, he necessarily blames the book for which the translator is to be blamed. What this translation (in the strict sense it cannot be called a translation) is worth, I have shown in the first of my Essays on the sacred language, writings, and religion of the Parsis. Although my strictures have been much objected to, yet they are well deserved, as a careful comparison of this version with the original will show any one who is able to judge. Of some portions, as the "Gathas," and some parts of the "Yashts," the English translator, Mr. Bleeck, himself confesses that they are unintelligible! How can it then surprise to find some readers call the whole nonsense? But the Gathas have a perfect sense, and are even in many places sublime, *if one understands them.* Let any reader go over the whole of my comprehensive work on the Gathas, published 1858-60, 2 vols. at Leipzig, where not only the words, but the meaning and drift of whole verses and chapters are explained. In this Spiegel-Bleeck version or rather Anquetil-Spiegel-Bleeck version (for most is simply borrowed from Anquetil by Spiegel without any acknowledgment), we have only words and curiously framed sentences which may give any thing but a clear sense to the uninitiated.

Let us illustrate this by a few instances. The beginning verse of a speech of the great Zarathustra Spitama Yasna 45,1 in Spiegel 44,1 is translated as follows :

"Now will I say to you, now give ear unto me, now hear, ye who are near, ye who are afar, that which is desired. It is now manifest, the wise have created all, evil doctrine shall not for the second time destroy the world; evil choice has the bad blighted on with the tongue."

What man can comprehend the meaning of this verse by this translation? It is simply incomprehensible, or, in other words, nonsense. To show with whom the blame rests, with the great Zoroaster (for the verse in question proceeds undoubtedly from him), or with his translators Spiegel-Bleeck. I give here my own translation based on the most minute and laborious philological enquiries to contrast it with the above one :

"All ye who have come from nigh and far, listen now and hearken *to my speech*. Now will I tell you all about that pair of spirits (the good and evil) how it is known to the Wise. Neither the ill-speaker (the devil) shall destroy the second (spiritual) life, nor that man, who, being a liar with his tongue, professes the false (idolatrous) belief."

The beautiful verse Yasna 50,10, (in Sp. 49,10) is translated as follows :

"I do that which others have done before, what appears worthy in the eyes through Vohumano, by the light, by the sun, the day of the morning to your praise, Asha, Mazda-Ahura."

The most intelligent will try in vain to get out of this verse any thing like sense. But rightly interpreted it is one of the gems of the Zend Avesta. I translate it as follows :

"All the luminaries with their brightness, all that is endowed with a radiant eye, by the good mind (the good principle in creation), Stars and the Sun, the day's foreteller, wander in their spheres to thy praise, thou living true, wise spirit (*i. e.* God)!"

The fine verse Yasna 45,11, (Sp. 44,11), which describes God as the friend of the good, and the hater of all the bad, is rendered as follows :

"May there come to the Daevas, then to men, scorn, if they scorn Him, the contrary if they highly esteem Him; to the serviceable wise is through the Holy Spirit, Friend, Brother, Father, Ahura-Mazda."

I translate it as follows :

"He who thinks the idols (daevas) and, besides, all those men who think of mischief only, to be base, and distinguishes such people from those who think of the right: his friend, brother, or father is Ahura-Mazda (God) himself. Thus is the saying of the Supreme Fire-priest."

The verse in which Zarathustra Spitama alludes to persecutions by his enemies, Yasna 46,1. (Sp. 45,1.) is thus translated :

"What land shall I praise, whither shall I go praying after that I have imparted individuality and obedience? Those do not make me contented who act after their own pleasure, nor again the evil oppressors of the region. How shall I satisfy Thee, Mazda-Ahura?"

What in the world does this mean? Has it any sense to suppose that Zoroaster is going to praise a land and that he imparted individuality? The verse which is by no means very difficult, and one of the easiest in the Gathas, must be translated as follows :

"To what country shall I go? where shall I take refuge? what country is protecting the master (Zoroaster) and his companion? None of the servants respect me, nor the wicked rulers of the country. How shall I further worship the living wise?"

I have adduced now four instances of a wholesale misunderstanding of whole verses, proceeding entirely from the profoundest grammatical and linguistical ignorance. If translations like these would occur but seldom in the 'Avesta' of Messrs. Spiegel-Bleeck we would not be justified in pronouncing the whole to be a total failure; for every translator of an old book written in a little explored language is liable to committing mistakes; but they can be counted by scores, and almost every page is filled with them, and if it were any how worth while I could show them with the greatest ease.

Now we ask any one how can such a charlatan performance, which either impudence or ignorance alone can style a "translation," be made the basis of judging of the merits of the Scripture and religion of the Parsis? To say it in short, the book which Muncherji H. Cama got prepared by Mr. Bleeck at such an enormous cost out of the purest and most disinterested patriotic, and religious zeal, is in its essential parts not the Zend-Avesta of his great prophet, but, perhaps some new Nosk of the "Avesta" reconstructed by Messrs. Spiegel and Bleeck. Muncherji H. Cama appears to have been deluded into the belief that the "Avesta" in question contains the true exposition of the Zoroastrian doctrines, by the circumstance that it so well agrees with the Gujerati translations made of the "Avesta" by Parsi priests. Such a coincidence would go far to prove the correctness of the translation in question, if it were the result of independent research. This is, however, not the case. Any one who will take the trouble of comparing Anquetil du Perron's work with Spiegel's, will find that almost all that has any sense in the letter is tacitly transferred from Anquetil, to whom even Spiegel denies the honour of being the "first translator" of the Avesta! Anquetil was taught by the most clever Destur of his time, Destur Darab at Surat in the year 1758-60. How can it then surprise any one to find Spiegel's translation often agree with the Gujerati translation prepared by Parsi priests, both translations emanating from one and the same source?

It is quite another question how far the traditional interpretations of the Parsi priests are trustworthy, a question which men wholly devoid of critical judgment, like Messrs. Spiegel and Bleeck, cannot even venture to touch. A careful investigation of many parts of Zend Avesta enables me to positively state (abundant proofs are to be found in my German work on the Gathas) that the traditional interpretation is almost invariably unreliable and even totally false, as often as it concerns the properly so-called "Avesta," the original text, which alone can lay claim to the authorship of the great Zoroaster, and his immediate disciples. Its correctness is doubtful also in the *earlier parts* of the Zend, or the commentary on the Avesta; but it is generally more or less reliable in the latter parts of the Zend, and the so-called Pazend which is a gloss on the commentary (*a tika* as the Brahmans would call it)and written in a very easy and simple style.

The strict distinction of the three parts, or periods, *Avest, Zend,* and *Pazend*, in the present Zend books is for judging of the merits of the Zoroastrian religion as important as a distinction of the *Three* (or five books of Moses) from the *Mishnah*, and that of the *Mishnah* from the *Gemara*, for the history of Mosaic religion. Unfortunately the larger Avesta portion of the *Vendidad*, which is the code of civil and religious law of the Parsis, is lost, and only parts of the Zend, and Pazend, the works of later priests, covered by a period of about 1,000 years from the great Zoroaster, are preserved. It is to the late Pazend portion of the Vendidad that we have to ascribe for instance the 19th chapter, describing the qualities of the dog, which has induced Sir William Jones, and the writer signed "Alif," to call the whole Zend Avesta bare nonsense. This portion of the Vendidad is taken from some book on natural philosophy which is now lost and has crept in to the present Vendidad only as a kind of quotation by a learned Destur who wished to parade his learning, or by a collector of the ancient Zend fragments who was at a loss what place he should assign them. To impute the authorship of such ridiculous pieces of speculation, as that on the qualities and characteristics of the dog, to Zarathustra Spitama (Zoroaster) would be as unjust as to make Moses answerable for all the absurdities and hallucinations of his later successors, the Talmudists.

In order to preclude any such misunderstanding a translator of the Vendidad must carefully mark every portion of it, mentioning what is Avesta, what Zend, and what Pazend, and show the connection of the three parts in each case. Thus the reader would see, that the Avesta was often already tortured and misinterpreted by the Zendists, and much more by the Pazendists. To make such a distinction throughout the Vendidad is difficult, but not impossible. Should Muncherji H. Cama expect the solution of this and other difficulties in Spiegel's promised commentary on the Avesta, we can positively tell him beforehand, that he will find himself sorely disappointed, since Spiegel draws almost all from the same sources as the Desturs do, some of whom have at any rate the great advantage of possessing a better knowledge of Pehlevi and Persian than Spiegel does, and a more intimate acquaintance with the ceremonial law than Spiegel can have. If he wish for such a commentary (which if made in Spiegel's or the Dustoor's uncritical spirit would be of a little or no use), Desturs Hoshengji and Peshutan can furnish him with it much better.

The writer signed "Alif" seems to attach a great, or even paramount, importance to the opinions of Sir William Jones, Gibbon, and Richardson, which are very disparaging of the character of the Zend Avesta. In my opinion, as well as in that of every impartial philological or historical critic, they are not worth a straw, from the simple reason that none of these men had any knowledge whatsoever either of the Zend and Pehlevi languages, or of the actual contents of the "properly so-called Avesta." Many people (and "Alif" seems to be one of them) are inclined to attach undue importance to any dictum of a great or celebrated man on any subject whatsoever of which he might ever have been profoundly ignorant. Every critic of sound reasoning will, for instance, attach the slightest weight to Goethe's criticisms on Moses' character, branding the great Jewish Lawgiver as an impostor and tyrant of the darkest dye, though Goethe is one of the greatest geniuses who ever lived?

If "Alif" thinks it to be an insult to Plato or Bacon to compare Zoroaster (or at any rate the works ascribed to him) with them, we must confess, that this writer appears to have never instituted any comparison at all. Had he done so he would have found, that several of Plato's *principal* doctrines, such as that of the "ideas," coincide almost entirely with those of Zoroaster (or the Zoroastrian philosophy), and it is even not unlikely that Plato borrowed from Zoroastrian sources. Plato knows Zoroaster: he mentions him in the dialogue "Alcibiades," calling the great Parsi prophet there the 'son of Oromazes' i. e. of Ormazd (God).

Zoroaster's philosophy, as propounded in the Gathas, contains tenets which have been even brought forward by great philosophers of the 19th century, who were certainly unacquainted with the true Zoroastrian philosophy, as a novelty. So Hegel's doctrine, of the absolute and non-absolute is identical with Zoroaster's reality, and non-reality. All moral imperfections, sins &c. fall according to Zoroaster under the category of "non-reality"; they are regarded as in fact non-existing, *i. e.* they have not the true existence. Similarly accounts Hegel for moral imperfections. Now if Zoroaster propounded, more than 3,000 years (probably 4,000) ago, philosophical doctrines which were even held by some of the most modern philosophers, are we not completely justified in classing him with the greatest thinkers who ever lived?

That "Alif" seems not satisfied with only denouncing the contents of the whole Zend Avesta as base nonsense, but he appears even to question its morality. This being an important point we cannot pass it over unnoticed. The morality inculcated in the Zoroastrian writings is as pure as any one derived from books anterior to the Christian era. A religion whose code of morals brands every breach of a promise as a sin and regards suicide and adultery as crimes equal to that of murder, and enjoins to its followers purity in thought, word, and deed, is certainly not calculated to demoralise its professors; and if we bear in mind the great antiquity, and the barbarous times in which it originated, we must pay our tribute of admiration to the great and lofty minded genius who devised it.

If "Alif" takes so much offence at several of the injunctions in the Zend and Pazend of the Vendidad, such as to kill noxious animals for acquiring merit, we might ask to read, for instance, the ceremonial laws of Moses, as laid down in the Leviticus, Numer, and Deuteronomium, and tell us whether he has found nothing in them which might make a Voltairian spirit sneer at them, and denounce the whole as "bare nonsense" also.

The writer calls himself a "Parsi." If he still professes the Parsi religion whose religious books he declares to contain bare nonsense, we can only pity him for not abandoning it at once. But if he be a Parsi convert, we might advise him to treat his former religion with a little more fairness and impartiality.—Yours &c. &c.

MARTIN HAUG.

Poona, 7th June 1864.

## BENGAL.

On the application of Major Forester, the Governor General has, we understand, ruled that no applications for rewards for services done during the mutinies shall be attended to unless the service for which reward is demanded shall have occurred previous to November 1859.—*Englishman, June* 1.

We regret to hear from Chandernagore that a Monsieur E. Verpleugh committed suicide yesterday at Bodry's Hotel. The deceased had just returned from England. No reason is known for the rash act, but a paper was found in his pocket containing these words—

"*Je meurs pour regrets de famille.*"

—*Id.*

We learn from Peshawûr that the Akhoon of Swat, armed with the *Koran*, the lithographed proclamation from Patna, and five hundred rupees, had gone to the Hills of the Jeygoon Tribe, and begun to preach war against infidels; he was stopped by the Jeygoon Sirdars, who reminded him how the English had behaved after the mutinies, they had not destroyed mosques or prevented Moslems using them; and that all that the Akhoon was saying was false. Elihee Buksh, chief of the tribe, lectured the Akhoon and the people began to stone him, when the Akhoon fled. His influence appears to be at an end.—*Id.*

The officer in charge of the Observatory reports that "on the 26th May, the wind which had been blowing steadily from S. and by E. suddenly veered round at 12h. 30m. to N. W. blowing very strongly and in heavy gusts varying in pressure from 0·25lbs. to 0·60lbs. per sq. ft. at 2h. 15m. P.M., when it became calm, having veered during this interval by W. to S. W. About 3h. 30m. the wind again changed suddenly from S. W. to N. and by E. and subsequently to E. and by N. The gale was accompanied by a good deal of thunder and lightning and a little rain. The ten minutes' observations taken during the gale show that at noon the Barometer stood at 29·79 inches; at 2h. 30m. the moment of the first sudden change of wind, and the commencement of the gale it rose to 29.83 inches, and then fell gradually and continuously to 29.738 inches at 5 P.M. At 8 P.M. it again rose to 29.832 inches.—*Id.*

We have now an authentic narrative before us of the reception of the Bhootan mission, and there is no mistaking the gross nature of the insult offered to the party. The letter of the major general's letter was thrown contemptuously on the ground, and the members of the mission were then treated with violence and contumely. The cunning savages did not positively refuse to receive the Governor General's letter, nor refuse admission to the chief authorities as the Chinese would have done, if they did not wish to negotiate on equal terms or were resolved on not listening to the envoy. But these barbarians with some half hope, or idea of getting something out of the envoy appear to have first acted the friendly part, and then the opposite. Now refusing to see, then hiring them on. According to this narrative, however, there appears to be really no strong authority. The Deb Raj and Dhurm Raj sat on a sort of throne perfectly silent and immobile in their mightiness, whilst Tongsoo Penlow was playing his nasty insolent tricks before them. Throughout they neither spoke nor moved, whilst this Penlow appeared to be the man in power. The statement which the Penlow of Paro gave Mr. Eden of the sort of constitution this country is governed by, or rather by which it is mis-governed, will in part explain the treatment Mr. Eden met with. It is impossible under any circumstance that the British Government can submit to have its envoy so insulted, nor that that document marked "signed under compulsion" shall be allowed to remain in the hands of the Lhooteas. It is little use teaching an ignorant people like this, shut out from all the world, they will like moths to the candle fly to their own destruction. The more we endeavour to put off the day by conciliation, the more insolent and overbearing will these people become. More than that these attacks and troublesome raids on the Frontier will become as vexatious as the former state of the Frontier on the North West. It is evident therefore that the best policy is to punish these barbarians as soon as we conveniently can. Their lands and Hills are now of sufficient value to pay the cost of a war of retribution, and if they compel us to take the whole of their little kingdom, so much the better for them and for us. They appear to be in a wretched state of anarchy and confusion, and though it is not our mission to set right all the evils nations are subject to or to restore order and good government to all Oriental peoples suffering under their own ignorance and weakness, still we must make them feel now that we are Lords paramount in India, that we must make our Frontiers safe, and take guarantees that that shall be made certain without incurring the expense of keeping up large forces. They laugh to scorn all attempts at escaping coercion by conciliation. There remains nothing for us but coercion. If in doing so we can repay ourselves by annexing more of their territory let us be thankful that their territory can thus be utilised, and that in so doing, we are civilising so much more of the neglected and barbarous districts. There are collateral and unsought for advantages arising out of the policy we are compelled by this people to follow up, we hope the mere crying out the word "Annexation" will not stay the hands of the Viceroy and Governor General, from doing that which is equitable and in the end good policy.—*Id.*

## MADRAS.

Presidency College.—The annual distribution of prizes among the students of the Presidency College took place yesterday afternoon. The proceedings commenced several minutes before the time announced, a mistake to which we call attention because we believe it occasioned some disappointment to a few who were in consequence late for the opening remarks made by the Director of Public Instruction. We hope to publish to-morrow at length the report read by the Principal, and so here content ourselves with a very brief summary of the proceedings. Mr. Powell, in his speech, thanked the Government for the new building promised to the College and expressed a hope that Sir William Denison might be here to preside at its inauguration:—He pronounced the results of the examinations on the whole not unsatisfactoy, but complained that English composition had been unduly neglected. He regretted that native students should continue to consider a government appointment the one great object of their ambition, and recommended them to follow the example of the late Sadagopah Charloo, of whose many excellent qualities, manly self-dependence was the most remarkable and the most deserving of imitation.

The Annual Report was then read by Mr. Thompson, detailing the results achieved by the college classes in the various subjects selected for examination. A very able English essay was then read by Runganadum, a student who has deservedly attained high reputation for his mastery of English composition. After the distribution of the prizes, His Excellency the Governor in closing the proceedings remarked that he could not pronounce the Director's report sufficiently satisfactory to entitle the students to praise, although it exonerated them from all blame. He therefore hoped to see an improvement in the following year. He was inclined however to think that the Director had been a little too sparing of eulogy, had in fact dashed his report with a little too much cold water. It was only natural that the students should so far have looked to Government offices as the chief avenue to success in life, although it was to be contrary to uphold the commission on grounds of patriotism as well as of humanity. The West was the first to respond. It is not rich by any means in money, but in everything else it abounds. So it was determined to call on all classes and conditions to send in contributions, if not money, of anything they had, farm produce, cattle, machinery, cloth, cotton—no matter what. The result was a great fair in Chicago, lasting a week, and realising 80,000 dollars. It was followed by a fair at Cincinnati, which brought in 245,000 dollars; at Cleveland, which brought in 60,000 dollars; at Buffalo, which brought in 40,000 dollars; at Albany, 32,000 dollars; at Brooklyn, 400,000 dollars, making a grand total of 777,000 dollars. Allowing 50 percent. discount for the premium on gold, this is equal to 100,000*l.* sterling; though in reality it indicates as much sacrifice on the part of the contributors as if the dollar held its old value, for prices have kept pace with gold. This, you will admit, is an enormous sum to have been contributed since the 1st of November last for a charitable purpose, by a people who had just gone through three years of war, and had already contributed towards the same object nearly a million sterling. I can at present remember no parallel for it, and if any of those who are fond of holding up the Americans to execration as a greedy, grasping race, who worship the dollar, and even go to war on speculation, know of anything in the history of any other nation at all approaching it, I should be glad to hear of it.

When it came to the turn of Boston to hold a fair, several new features were introduced into the performance. Literary artists painted each a small picture in water colours or oil; the whole were made up into a portfolio and raffled for, and brought 500*l.* Then every family in Massachusetts ransacked drawer and closet, and produced all the relics and curiosities to be found, and lent them for exhibition—old clothes, old boots, old furniture; chairs that had come over the sea in the Mayflower; ruffes that old governors had worn on state occasions; pins that had been stuck into witches when witches infested the colony in the palmy days of Cotton Mather; weapons that had been stained with Indian blood in the very earliest struggles, or had been borne under the old flag at Louisbourg or Quebec. Of modern curiosities there were a great number. Those goods sent to the fair from abroad were admitted duty free, and the managers of the fair accordingly ordered large supplies from Europe of silks, laces, and jewellery, and numbers of ladies made all their purchases in this way, and waited some time in order to do so.

Brooklyn, which to all the rest of the world is a suburb of New York, separated from it by the "East River," but to the Brooklynites is a separate city, with its own peculiar claims to distinction—is inhabited in a large measure by New Englanders. The spirit of the place is puritan and anti-slavery. Henry Ward Beecher reigns supreme in it; churches swarm in it; Sunday is kept in it as it is nowhere else; and if the people cannot be said to vie with New York in polish or elegance, it is fully its match in the energy and enterprise of their business men. In fact a large number of the merchants of New York, and of the most successful ones too, live in Brooklyn, and cross the ferry to and from their counting-houses morning and evening. One of the most marked characteristics of the inhabitants is local pride and jealousy of New York, and when they determined upon holding a fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission they vowed that it should surpass anything of the kind that had as yet been done. The contributions were accordingly sent in on a grand scale. Every trade, in fact every shopkeeper and artizan in the city, was canvassed, and contributed something. And a huge "New England kitchen" was erected, with the big rafters, wide fireplace, dresser, settle, and pewter of the olden time. The ladies who officiated in it wore the dress of the seventeenth century, and all the dishes for which New England is famous—as pork and beans, pumpkin pies, buckwheat cakes, hot suppawn, "popped corn," were served up to all comers who chose to pay for them upon the old pewter with the old steel forks. There was a charge for admission to the kitchen, as well as for eating what was cooked in it, and the thing "paid," as might be expected, wonderfully. Few of the younger visitors ever before had so clear an idea of how their great grandmothers looked, and what kind of fireplaces they sat round in the long winter evenings long ago, while trying to reconcile predestination with free will, and justify "the Lord's dealings with the sinner."

After Brooklyn came the turn of New York. Its population is one million; that of Brooklyn only three hundred thousand, while the disproportion in wealth is of course much greater; so if Brooklyn was able to raise 400,000 dollars, it was determined that the fair here should produce at least 1,000,000. A meeting of ladies was called in the early part of the year to discuss the matter, as it was to be essentially a ladies' work, and it ended in the appointment of two committees—one of ladies, and one of gentlemen to assist them. A large plot of unoccupied ground was found in Fourteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, the centre of the fashionable quarter, about two acres in extent. The owner refused to let it. A wealthy shipowner stepped forward, bought it off him at his own price, and handed it over to the committee. An immense wooden structure was ran upon it in a few weeks. Sub-committees were formed, and sent round to canvass every trade and profession in the city. Every one of them has sent in donations. The bankers have contributed, the singers have sung, the theatres have given performances, and handed over the proceeds to the committee of the fair. The Police have subscribed largely in money, the firemen both in money and goods. The grocers, saddlers, clothiers, jewellers, ironmongers, linendrapers, and in fact every trade, has made enormous contributions in goods; even the confectioners, as the donations began to pour in, soon found that the building would be too small, and ten days before the opening they determined to run up another, extending across the upper end of Union-square, 300 feet long, and about fifty feet broad. Carpenters were immediately up in every direction, the timber was sent in at cost price, the master workmen gave their time for nothing, and the thing was completed yesterday. This last one contains all that cannot find room in the first, including a "Dutch kitchen," which is to reproduce old New York life in the days of the Knickerbockers, ladies dressed in the old "helps" in the dress of the last century,—a large open fireplace with a pile of blazing logs in it, the "slave bunk" in one corner, the high backed chairs of the family all round, and on plain deal tables will be served up the "waffles," the "daughnuts," the cakes, the other unwholesome dainties in which ancient Dutchmen delighted, and in which their descendants still delight. The internal arrangements of this second building have not, however, been completed as I write and it will be open to the public for the first time to-day. The "fair," properly so called, was commenced by a general military parade on Monday, composed of three thousand regulars and fifteen thousand State militia, and I am bound to say that, taken for all in all—in dress, drill, marching, and physique—I never saw a finer body of men, although I have seen the *elite* of the principal European armies. There are some regiments of the city militia—the Seventh for one—whose marching I have never seen equalled, even by the English Guards in the good old times before the Crimean war. All New York seemed to have turned out to see the show; the streets along the line of the procession swarmed from the side walk to the housetops; the omnipresent stars and stripes fluttered from every window, and the interest of the occasion was heightened by the fact that every regiment present had been in the field. The regulars had been through the bloody campaign in Virginia; the militia had all served a month, or two or three each summer; the Seventh, the pride of every New Yorker, were the first Northern troops that appeared at Washington in answer to the President's first call, in April, 1861, and had been the first to re-open communication with the capital after the Baltimore rowdies had thrown it, and kept it, along along the railroad, and re-laying the rails as they went. The ranks are now fuller than ever, but fully two-thirds of those who filled them three years ago have since volunteered in other regiments for active service—most of them as officers—and I need hardly say a large proportion of those who did so are now under the sod all over the seat of war.

In the evening the fair was formally opened, by speeches and music. Dr. Adams, a presbyterian clergyman, prayed; Wendell Holmes's now famous "Army Hymn" was sung by a full choir, with a band accompaniment, and the vast crowd that thronged the building fairly throbbed with excitement as some of the verses rolled along.

O Lord of Hosts, Almighty King,
Behold the sacrifice we bring;
To every arm Thy strength impart,
Thy Spirit shed through every heart.

Wake in our breasts the living fires,
The holy faith that warmed our sires;
Thy power has made our nation free,
To die for her is serving Thee.

Be Thou a pillared flame to show
The midnight snare, the silent foe;
And when the battle thunders loud,
Still guide us in its moving cloud.

God of all nations, Sovereign Lord,
In Thy dread name we draw the sword;
We lift the starry flag on high
That fills with light our stormy sky.

No name its flaming emblems wave
To bar from hope the trembling slave;
No more its radiant glories shine
To blast with woe one child of Thine.

Looked at from the lofty "standpoint," and with the theory that the Northerners are covetous knaves, who are fighting the South out of pure love of blood and plunder, the spectacle while this hymn was being sung was a very extraordinary one.

The Fair was opened to the public yesterday, and I spent the forenoon in walking through it. The country has certainly not gone mad, as usual gone into hysterics over it. The *Herald* declares that the scene in the interior, as witnessed the night of the inauguration, "conveyed to the observer an idea of elegance and enchantment which can only be equalled in the privileged precincts of the Oriental world." "Oh for a Sadi!" he then exclaims frantically, "to tell of the glories of the first night of the fair—its beauty, its poetry. Looked at from the standpoint of the fair, as an object of charity, its elegance, its worth, its magnificence, its magnificence? This is, of course, all bosh. "What the privileged precincts of the Oriental world" may contain, I don't know, but it need not contain anything very splendid to eclipse the Metropolitan Fair. It is not by any means for its "splendour" that it is remarkable. If you can suppose one wing of the Exhibition building roofed over with wood, and very handsomely and tastefully decorated, you will have a very good idea of the appearance of the interior. The goods are exposed on circular tables, the young lady volunteers who sell them standing in the inside dressed in black, and wearing blue scarfs. The goods, as I have said, are of all kinds, and from all parts of the country. There is nothing remarkable about them in appearance, quality, or workmanship; what is remarkable is that they are free gifts, many of them from persons who might fairly be called poor, and that they have been offered for the relief of the sick and wounded of the army in the field, and that donations for such a purpose on such a scale were never seen anywhere before. In the arrangement and decoration of the building there is ample proof of the rapid advances which have been made by New York within the last few years in artistic taste. The long avenues of boxes and counters, of wood, and has to be strong; and yet all the unsightliness that must necessarily result from these incidents has been admirably concealed. In the centre there is a magnificent—for this is really magnificent—"Temple of Flora," a sort of pavilion of flowers: flowers in pillars, columns, capitals, pedestals, flowers everywhere, and nothing but flowers, while birds sing in cages in every crevice. Inside stand a bevy of the fairest of the fair, to hand bouquets and baskets of flowers to all comers. These flowers, I may mention, are contributed by the florists in the neighbourhood of New York. In one wing of the building there is an Indian village, constructed by Mr. Bierstadt a native artist, who spent last summer in the Rocky Mountains, and besides producing a picture of the scenery which I think surpasses Church's best achievements, brought back with him a large collection of Indian arms and clothing. He has accordingly fitted up a wigwam with the most perfect accuracy in all the details, and a squad of Indians who are here on their way home from Washington have been engaged "positively for two weeks only," to go through their various performances at intervals for the benefit of an admiring and astonished public. I believe there are Englishmen who suppose that the "noble savage" still roams in the forests in the immediate vicinity of New York; for the information of such I may mention that the nearest point at which a real murdering, scalping, wild Indian is to be found is 2,000 miles further west, or farther than from London to Constantinople, consequently the inhabitants of this city do not profess that familiarity with his manners and customs which many persons in Europe might think probable. Their acting is, therefore, one of the most attractive features of the fair.

But the most attractive beyond a question is the picture gallery, a room 200 feet long, erected for the purpose. The collection of pictures comprises almost every picture of note in New York and its vicinity; and I may add that there are very few cities in the world containing more valuable private collections than it now does. The majority of these were, of course, the production of American artists, but there were a great many from abroad. In addition to this, 60 pictures, cabinet size, have been painted for the fair, and the whole are to be raffled for together in a richly carved frame—tickets five dollars each, and the whole number are to be sold one thousand. They are going off like wildfire. The amateurs abroad, as well as foreign friends of the country, have contributed very handsomely. Rome alone has sent jewellery and bricabrac enough for one large table, and foremost amongst the contributors is Castellane, the well-known Roman jeweller. There is "every necessity shop," containing almost every relic of antiquity of note and of moderate size now to be found in New York or its vicinity, most of them Dutch or revolutionary, though there are a good many foreign ones, as you are perhaps aware there are no more indefatigable collectors than rich Americans. Amongst the things of this kind exposed for sale is General Burgoyne's sword, which he gave up to General Gates when he and his force laid down their arms at Saratoga. Its price is 1,000 dollars; so that if any of his friends or descendants in England would like to get it back, now is their time.

Putting aside the pictures and curiosities, however, there is nothing in the contributions to the fair which possesses much interest *per se*, as you will readily understand when I say that it consists of hardware, clothing, "lingerie," stationery, sewing machines, toys, haberdashery, machinery, agricultural implements, mathematical instruments, boots and shoes, saddlery and harness, tobacco, wines, drugs, perfumery, soaps, candles, groceries, flowers, and books, and all such as you may find in any of the shops in Broadway. What is wonderful and interesting to me about it, therefore, is the indication it affords of the spirit of the people. It is simply another splendid illustration of the enormous energy and public spirit which democracy, with all its faults, develops in all classes of the community. A large proportion of these contributions is from workmen and mechanics, and this has been true of nearly all the fairs that have been held throughout the country. At Chicago the workmen in one factory made a fine steam engine, by turning over hours, and sent it in. Here in New York there is hardly a workshop, factory, or printing office which has not contributed largely in goods, either of the men's own making or purchased by their money. The farmers have sent in cattle enough to make a very respectable cattle show, which is now open in Fifteenth-street. Under the same roof are curiosities here—an enormous white ox, an Alderney cow, a Durham bull, and some pairs of Shetland ponies, besides horses, sheep and cows with less claims to distinction. They will be all sold for the benefit of the sanitary commission. The admission on the first day reached 17,000, producing 40,000 dollars. Under the reduced price, which commences to-morrow, the number will probably increase and it seems certain that 250,000 dollars will be raised from this source alone, or about 30,000*l.* sterling at present rates of exchange.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—June 8th.

Campbell, Surgeon Major W., Medical Department, to rejoin, from Neilgherries.
Acklon, Captain, 44th Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.
Heine, Captain, 89th Regiment, on sick leave, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURE.—June 8th.

Anderson, Captain D. G., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Bombay Castle, Poona, 7th June.

Lieut. Colonel H. Wallace, R.A., is appointed to act as Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, vice Atkin appointed to act as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, with effect from the 3rd May inst.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Corbett, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, will continue attached to the 3rd Dragoon Guards until further orders.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions until H. M.'s pleasure shall be known :—

33rd *Foot*.—Lieut. J. H. Campbell to be Captain

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
*Head Office*—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
*Committee in Bombay.*
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMSUKHJI HEMABHOY.
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI FURIDI, Esq.
*Bankers.*
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two „ „ ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
One „ „ ..... 2s. 0d. do.
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland.....1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment, persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case shall a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,"* W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
*London Bankers.* { The City Bank. / *Branches and Agencies.*
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
3 months' sight, (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
Three „ „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two „ „ ..... at 2s. 0¼d. „
One „ „ ..... at 2s. 0d. do.
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. do.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Bank Bonds, rescrip Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £325,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA.—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accou n t or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the Rate of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 7th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)
*Head Office*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
*Offices—No.* 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
3 Do. .....2s. 0¾d. „
Sight.....1s. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight....frs. 2-61 cts.
3 Do. do. .....„ 2-63 „
Sight.....„ 2-59 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits repayable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had on application by letter to the Manager, or on application by hand to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Cooper & Co.)
MEHRWANJEE MANECKJEE BHOWNUGGUREE, Esq.
MANECKJEE FUDOONJEE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
PERSHOTTUMDAS TAKURSEY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. do.
1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months..... 3 „
„ „ 12 „ ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Deposits and Securities should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

*Board of Directors.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. |
| T. F. GRAY, Esq. | HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq. |
| W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq. |
| DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq. | |

*Auditors.*
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq. ; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 2 do. 2s. 0d. do.
„ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ On demand 1s. 11¾d. do.

The bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
To be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agents, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 8th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposits Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
„ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Shares, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays.... .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & CO.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated ; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Parsi Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

TO LET.—(For 5½ months from 1st June 1864), a furnished HOUSE, on Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to,

NANSEE PARPIA.

## FOR SALE.

*Now Ready.*

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE" designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received :—
Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

The complete Works of William Shakespeare, from the text of Johnson, Steevens, and Reed. With biographical Sketch by M. C. Clarke ... Rs. 3 12
Cudjo's Cave. By J. S. Trowbridge ... ... 4 8
The Quiver : designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical Truth, &c. Vols. 4 and 5. Each. 3 8
Shakespeare's Jest Book. Vol 2... ... ... 5 12
The Maori King ; or the Story of our quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand. By J. E. Gorst..... 8 0
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood ... ... 4 8
The Creole Bride. By P. B. St. John... ... ... 1 8
The Sailor Crusoe. By ditto... ... ... 2 12
Leah ; or the Jewish Maiden... ... ... 1 8
The Sketch Book of Washington Irving... ... 2 12
Military Ends and Moral Means, &c. By Colonel J. J. Graham... ... ... ... ... 12 0
Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints. By Dr. Gutlirie... ... ... ... ... 3 12
Heroines of the Household. By author of "The Heavenward Path," &c... ... ... ... 2 12
Chasing the Sun ; or Rambles in Norway. 4 plates. 0 12
The Interpreter : a tale of the War. By Melville... 3 12
Saxby's Weather System ; or Lunar influence on weather... ... ... ... ... ...
Fanny White and her friend Jack Rawlings ; a romance of a young lady thief and a boy burglar... 1 8
The Martins of Cro'Martin, 2 vols. By Lever..... 3 0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 8... ..... 3 12
Royal Navy List for March ... ... ... ... 2 0
Croquet. By Captain M. Reid... ... ... ... 2 0
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 9.... ... ... ... 5 12
Grey's Life of Wellington ... ... ... ... 5 12
Bain on the Study of Character... ... ... ... 6 12
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor... ... ... ... 3 0
Boosey's Sterling Boston Pianoforte Book, 2 vols... 8 0
Jackson's Military Surveying... ... ... ... 8 12
Tom Moody's Tales. Edited by M. Lemon... ... 5 12
Bon Gaultier's Ballads ... ... ... ... 6 8
Cassell's Book of Etiquette ... ... ... ... 0 12
Letter Writer ... ... ... ... 10 0
Aikin's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols ... ... 20 0
Sullivan's English Dictionary ... ... ... 2 12
Weale's ... ... ... (Clarke's) ... ... 3 8
Renan's Life of Jesus, English translation ... ... 8 0
Bull's Hints to Mothers ... ... ... ... 3 12
Church Services, of sorts.—Rs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12½ and 20 0
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service ... ... ... 5 12
Law of Private Trading, Banking, Bankruptcy, Master and Servant, Bills and Cheques, Joint Stock Companies, Husband and Wife.—each ... ... 0 12
Thackeray's Esmond ... ... ... ... ... 4 8
The Horses of the Sahara. By General Daumas ... 8 0
Burn's Self-acting Hydropathia ... ... ... ... 8 0
The House of Elmore ... ... ... ... ... 3 12
Sleigh's Personal Wrongs and their remedies... ... 2 0
Enquire within upon everything ... ... ... ... 2 0
The Fireside Encyclopædia ... ... ... ... 2 0
Punch's Pocket Book for 1864 ... ... ... ... 2 0
Self Improvement ... ... ... ... ... 0 12
Lang's The Forger's Wife. Too much alike. Secret Police. Too clever by half. My Friend's wife ; or York, you're wanted.—Each ... ... ... 0 12
Lang's Captain Macdonald. Remarkable Convicts. Each ... ... ... ... ... ... 1 8
Boosey's Pianoforte Instructor ... ... ... ... 0 12
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book, 1864 ... ... 4 8
Art Journal, Journal of Iron and Steel) ... ... 0 12
Skittles (companion volume to Scamyna) ... ... 1 8
Plain directions for purchasing horses ... ... ... 0 12
Reading without Tears... ... ... ... ... 1 8
The Welcome Guest, Vols. 1, 2, and 3 each ... ... 1 8
Hoppus's Measurer ... ... ... ... ... 2 12
Dumas's Paris Life at Twenty ... ... ... ... 1 8
Memorable events in the Life of a London Physician 5 12
Song Books, with music.—Cowell's Comic, Russell's, Moore's, Scotch, Negro, Popular and Christy Minstrels.—Each ... ... ... ... ... 0 12

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Overland Mail ... ...April 26 and May 3 ... 1 0
Thacker's Overland News...April 26 and May 3 ... 1 0
The Tablet ... ...April 23 and 30 ... 1 4
Medical Times ... ditto. ... 1 4
Army and Navy Gazette ... ditto. ... 1 4
The Queen ... ... ditto. ... 1 4
The U. S. Gazette ... ditto. ... 1 4
Reynold' News ... ...April 24 and May 1 ... 1 0
Weekly Dispatch ... ditto ... 1 4
24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following :—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320 ... ... ... ... Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,040 ... ... ... ... 125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,410 ... ... ... ... 125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 ... ... 85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 ... ... ... 66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,067. ... ... ... ... ... ... 80
The same set with emeralds ... ... ... ... 86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. ... ... ... ... ... 110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. ... ... ... ... ... 65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,895. ... 60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 ... ... 85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised centre, enchased dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 ... ... ... ... ... ... 64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets ... ... ... ... ... ... 54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and centre set with garnet cluster with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 ... ... ... 75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. ... ... ... ... ... 50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds ... ... ... ... ... 70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032 30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... ... ... 32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 ... ... ... 24
Ditto, No. 1071 ... ... ... ... ... ... 20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 ... ... 20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 ... ... 26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 ... ... 26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 ... ... ... 16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022 ... ... ... ... ... ... 28
Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... ... ... ... ... ... 18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 28 pearls, No. 1,934.
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007 ... ... ... ... 50
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074... ... ... 75
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032 ... ... 55
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034 ... ... ... ... ... ... 27
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004. 50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,033 ... 28
A ditto ditto engineturned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold ... ... ... 30
A ditto ditto ditto enamelled Alhambra pattern No. 26. 15
A ditto ditto ditto chased smaller size ... ... 22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26. 15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17 ... 10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... ... ... ... ... ... and 14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 & 18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross ... ... ... ... 3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern ... ... 28
Ditto ditto ditto smaller ... ... ... ... 16

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold ... ... ... 24
——. Shirt Studs do. per set of 3 ... ... ... 12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use ... ... ... ... ... ... 15
——— oval pattern ... ... ... ... 12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted ... ... ... 20
——— plain ... ... ... ... 11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin... ... ... 30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per Rs. 28 and ... ... 35
——— Shirt Studs do. per set ... ... ... 18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.
Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel rramca set with 2 brilliants ... ... ... ... ... 40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls ... ... ... ... ... ... 32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl ... ... ... 16

NECKLETTS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and ... 23
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

## FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.
*Price* Rs. 6 *Cash ; Credit* Rs. 7 ; *Postage As.* 6.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render it the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

*Agent for Kurrachee.*—Mr. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

*Bombay Gazette*, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO OF INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

TAE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
*Directors in Manchester, &c.*
JOHN TODD, ESQ., *Chairman.*

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Bradley, Esq. | Joseph Schofield, Esq. |
| John Clegg, Esq. | N. Shelmerdine, Esq. |
| B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool. | James Smith, Esq., Liverpool. |
| | James Wagstaff, Esq., London. |
| Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow. | Edward Wanklyn, Esq. |
| Wm. Fenton, Esq., Rochdale. | Barton Wood, Esq. |
| Samuel Hargreaves, Esq. | C. Holland, Esq. |
| John Knowles, Esq. | Thomas Fry, Esq. |
| J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury. | Henry Jump, Esq. |
| J. Scholefield Mayoh, Esq. | Thos. Sutcliffe Moore, Esq. |
| Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn. | Thos. R. Stelterfoth, Esq. |

The income of the Company is now as under :—
Fire Premiums upwards of..... £ 60,000
Life Premiums and Interest..... „ 29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds..... „ 880,000
The Funds of the Company exceed..... „ 20,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.....£196,148
Do. do. 1859..... 234,314
Do. do. 1860..... 263,977
Do. do. 1861..... 292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE.—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.

*Trustees.*
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.....Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq.....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.....Liverpool.

BOARD OF DIRECTION